APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 224 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 339 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, North Arcot, D. Dis. No. 691/D.B., dated 11th July 1925.

I visited Solur village near Ambur on the 10th instant, and made personal enquiries in the village. I found that the vaccinator visited the village on three successive days, 29th January 1925, 30th January 1925 and 31st January 1925, and vaccinated people on all these three days. This was done in the open street in front of the late monigar's house. On all these three days, most of the villagers were present and witnessed the operations. On the first day, he vaccinated some Hindu children and on the second day the Adi-Dravida women and children were vaccinated; and I am satisfied from the statements of the village munsif and all the villagers that the Adi-Dravida women allowed themselves to be revaccinated yielding to the preachings of the vaccinator and the advice of the village munsif. The vaccinator had absolutely no motive to forcibly vaccinate the women or to threaten them to submit themselves to the operation. The villagers say that none of the women were laid up with fever nor disabled from doing any work and that they were found going about the village on their usual avocations even from the day of their being vaccinated. I do not believe that the women were actually suffering from fever nor were the vaccination wounds bleeding at the time of Mr. Veerian's visit. I believe that the women were taken before Mr. Veerian in a group and made to complain collectively that they were all suffering from fever and pain. The marks were then healing. Seeing that the vaccinator visited the village the next day also (31st January 1925) and again performed some more operations without being molested either by the villagers or the men of the cheri, it seems to me that there is no foundation for the charge that he threatened the women with corporal punishment and forcibly revaccinated them. I saw all the women and found them quite hale and hearty and they all say that they were unwilling to undergo the operation but were subsequently prevailed upon by the vaccinator's and village munsif's importunities and that they suffered from pain and fever for a few days.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 250 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 350 supra.]

Copy of application from the Rajah of Bobbili, dated the 16th April 1924, to the Collector of Ganjam, Chatrapur.

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to have sections 26, 32 and 58 of the Forest Act V of 1882 extended to my forests in the Biridi estate to ensure better management of the same.

2. The sub-clause of section 32 under which I prefer to have the forests managed is 32 (*c*).

3. I own a big casuarina plantation in Biridi. It has a length of nearly six miles. It is my idea to include it in the forests and to have the above sections of the Forest Act extended to it. I request to be favoured with your views and those of the District Forest Officer about this.

4. On a similar application for the extension of the Forest Act to my forests in the Vizagapatam district, the Government has, at the instance of the Collector, Vizagapatam, issued Notification No. 11, dated10th January 1924 (published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th January 1924, page 67), and has issued rules in Notification No. 12 to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Bobbili estate, Vizagapatam district. I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to similarly address the Government and get this my application in respect of the Biridi estate sanctioned.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item II (ii) Communications to the Council on page 355 supra.]

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY BY MR. S. G. FORBES.

GENERAL.

The Madras Presidency has no coal and its other fuel is in limited quantities and long distances from its industrial centres, or rather its centres that should be much more highly industrialized than they are at present. The price of wood-fuel in some parts of the Presidency is about Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 per ton and this has necessitated the bringing of coal, long distances, at a cost of Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per ton. This explains the backwardness of the Presidency in its industrial development, even though there is a great deal of water power, going to waste, within easy reach of all the centres which ought to be highly developed industrially.

2. It is a well-known economic fact that no country or province can secure its maximum growth of wealth and population by agriculture alone. A purely industrial country is usually wealthier and better developed than a purely agricultural country even though it has to import practically all its food and clothing.

3. If a country has no coal, then it must look to its water power resources and jealously retain such as it has for the use of its people in the broadest sense. That is, by Government's ownership. Wherever there is a water power, it is the duty of a Government to develop it and release the fuel consumed by the existing industries and permit the extension of industries to meet the needs of the people without further encroaching on the already depleted fuel resources of the world. By the use of hydro-power, fuel is released and cheapened for domestic purposes and industries which inherently require their power in the form of heat.